# MANUFACTURING AND SOLID WASTE

CKGROUND PHOTO FROM THE PAGES OF **12160** (supamirubbish) By Grace P. Sapuay, EnP President. Philippine Association of Japanese Government Scholars (PHILAJAMES) President, Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines (SWAPP)

### **Presentation outline**

 Introduction
 Scope of presentation: product packaging
 Manufacturing and Economic Growth

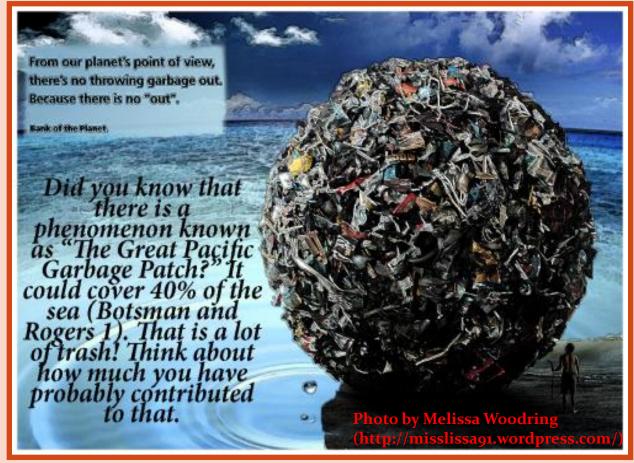




4. The Global packaging market
5. Statisitcs on Packaging waste
6. Impacts to the Environment
7. Conclusions
8. Recommendation

# Introduction

- Solid waste is a global phenomenon.
- Manufacturing industries play a big role in the creation of solid waste
- At the start of production of goods, waste is also produced



## Philippines (and around the world)

Solid Waste problem is most serious in urban centers due mainly to:

- High population density
- High consumption rates (e.g. Metro Manila)
- High concentration of packaged goods (some are made with toxic non-biodegradable materials) (EMB-DENR SWM)



Images by Ecowaste Coalition (http://ecowastecoalition.blogspot.com/2013/11/ecowaste-coalition-to-cemetery.html)

## **Scope of Presentation: Product Packaging**

#### In this age of consumerism...

many packaging materials end up as waste...from the plastic packaging of most products...to the boxes of your favorite celfones.





#### Almost Everything end up as waste!

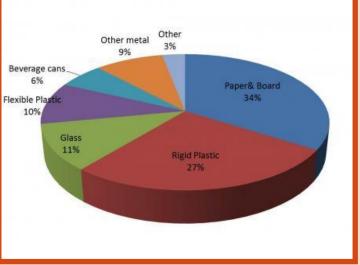


PACKAGING: Primary source of municipal solid waste in high income Weeks countries COCONUT 3 3 9 9 3 3 3 3 GRA Ret Fil WASABI The manufacture and sale of consumer products are packaged for distribution, the packaging of which, almost always lead to

### **Manufacturing and Economic growth**

- Industrialization and the manufacturing sector has definitely spurred economic growth all over the world.
- Generation of high income rates people's lives have improved
- Lead to high consumption rates
- Lead to higher waste generation rates from manufactured packaging (the more people consume the more people discard) (Martin Medina, 2007)

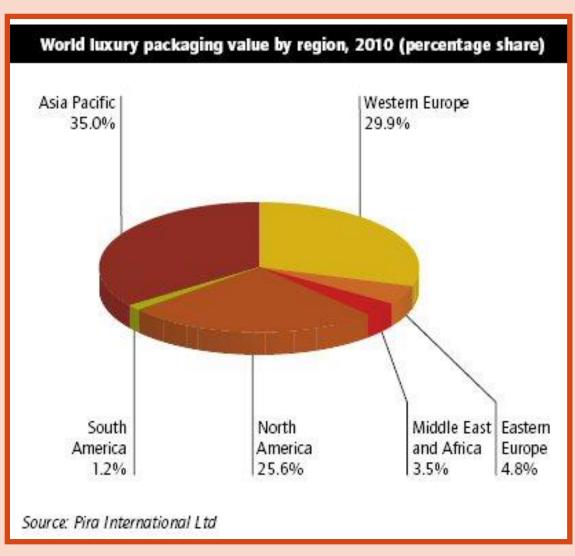




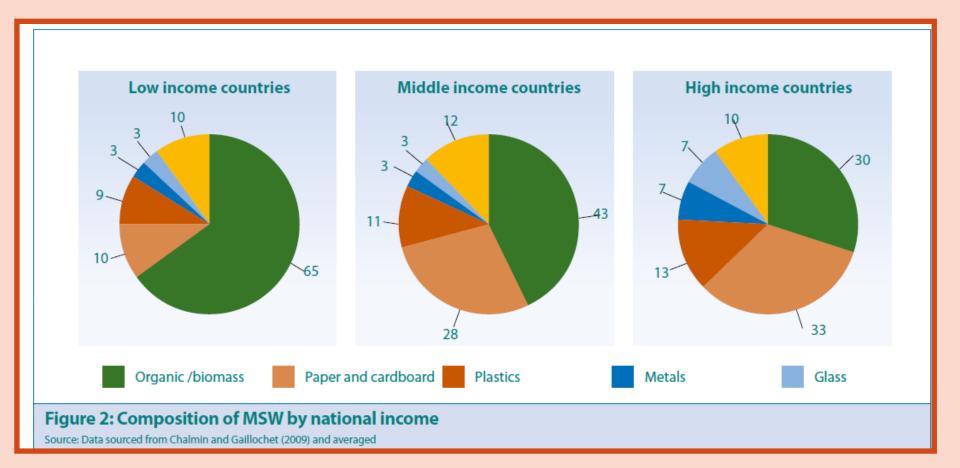
Market share of food packaging materials (http://www.foodpackagingforum.org/Food-Packaging-Health/Food-Packaging-Materials)

# **Trend in packaging consumption**

"Luxury goods and luxury packaging consumption is driven primarily by growing economic prosperity and affluence around the world. The developed world regions of North America, western Europe and Japan, which boast higher incomes per head and a sizeable proportion of high net worth individuals, are the largest markets for luxury goods and luxury packaging." (<u>Smithers Pira</u> https://www.smitherspira.com/market-reports/asia-pacific-to-lead-global-luxurypackaging-market-with-7-1percent-growthto-2015.aspx)

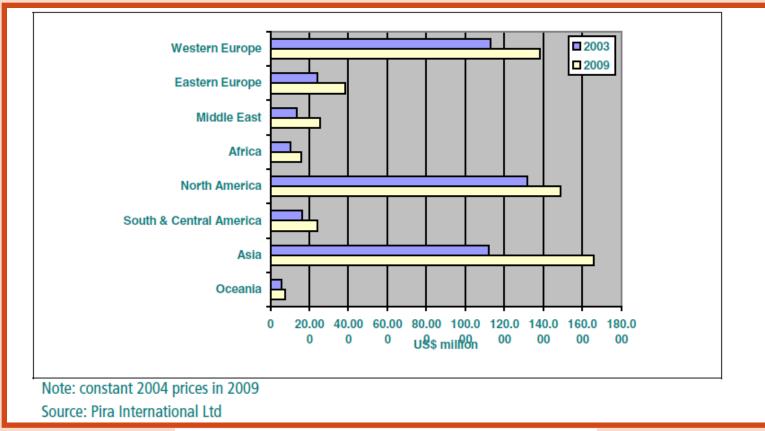


#### The most visible portion of MSW comes from manufactured packaging materials



# The Global packaging market

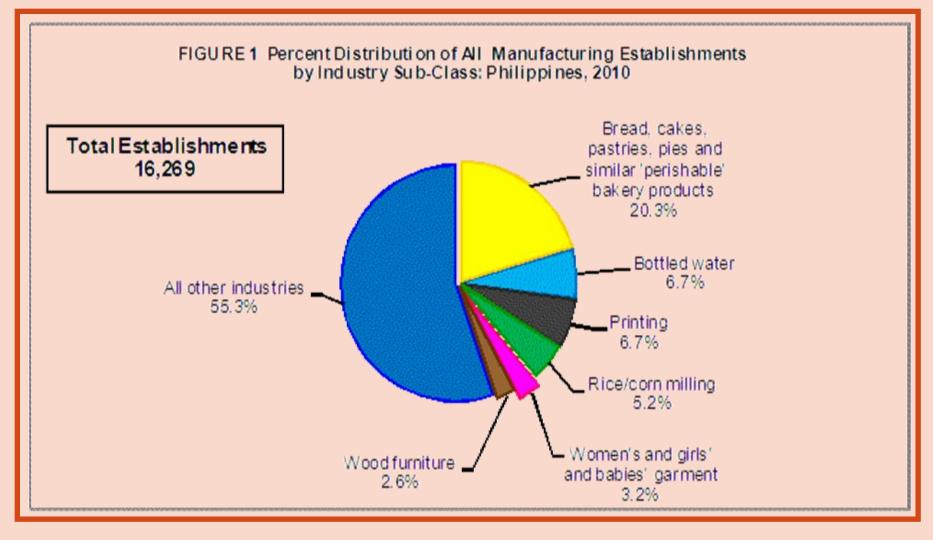
- \* A billion dollar industry
- Fuels our economic growth
- Provides jobs to millions of people all over the world



World packaging consumption by region, 2003-09

## **Philippine Industries**

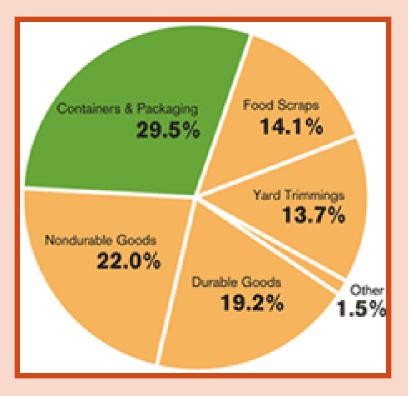
#### There's a lot of packaging waste involved!



## Some statistics about packaging waste

#### **United States**

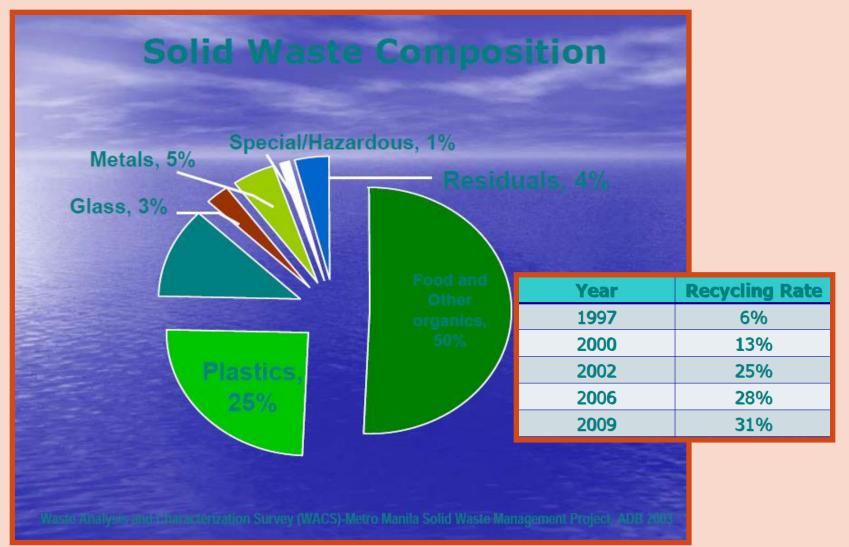
- containers and packaging constituted the largest portion of the municipal solid waste generated in 2009
- This constitutes about 30%, or about 72 million tons
- Around 48% was recovered for recycling (EPA).
- In food packaging alone, Americans discard 570 million pounds each day.



The typical American schoolage child generates <u>67 lbs</u> of discarded school lunch packaging waste per school year. Annually, that equals more than <u>18,000 lbs</u>. for the average-sized elementary school.

## Philippines (Metro Manila)

#### Current recycling rate in Metro Manila is 40% (Aguinaldo, 2013)



# **Payatas Sanitary Landfill**



#### Recent composition of waste disposed in Payatas Sanitary Landfill facility

#### Impacts of packaging waste to the environment

- 1. Wastage of materials is a waste of water and energy that were used in manufacturing the product.
- 2. Packaging wastes contaminate our environment. It degrades the air we breathe, the soil that nourishes our plant foods, and the water we drink.
- 3. It mars the cityscape.



#### Impacts of packaging waste to the environment

4. Packaging wastes haphazardly discarded end up where they shouldn't – in storm drainage, creeks, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans.





Ind more wallpapers at www.nationalgeographic.co 6 2007 National Geographic Society. All rights reverved. Photograph by Ken Graham/Getty Imag

#### Impacts of packaging waste to the environment



# What do we do?

# Do we ban packaging materials?



Photo Courtesy of UST Varsitarian (Official publication of the University of Santo Tomas)

#### Source:http://www.ppcp.org.ph/

Most packaging products are highly recyclable

# But ignorance on recycling leads to waste

Stick-ee

ww.samsung.com

SUNC

izumi

000

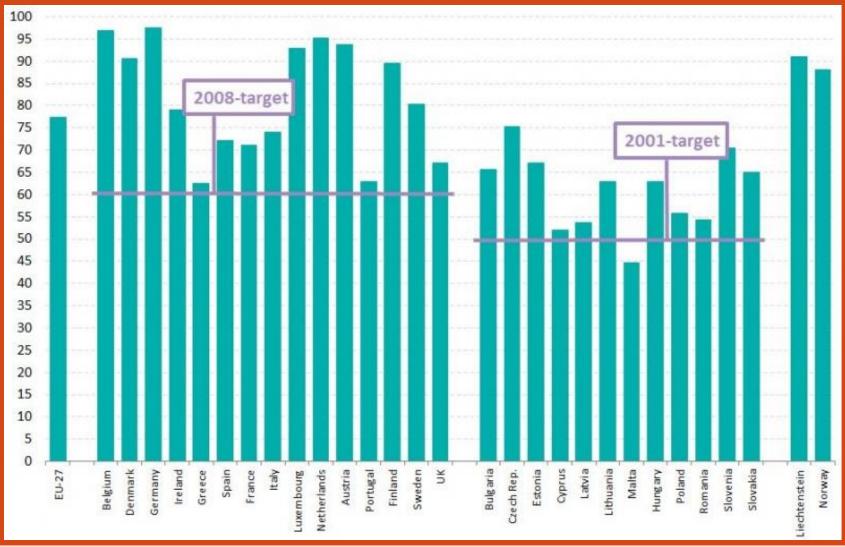
Coffee

FREE ChatON

Samsung FALAXY Souos

#### Europe

#### **Recovery rate for total packaging rate (in percent)**



Source: European commission Eurostat (Statistics Explained) Oct 2013 data

# **Manufacturing best practices**

 PPCP or the Polystyrene Packaging Council of the Philippines recovers and recycles polysterene packaging waste

• The Council calls out to further promote the advocacy campaign on recovery and recycling and be able to influence the lives of their own community.



Polystyrene Packaging Council of the Philippines, Inc







INQUIRIES? PPCP SECRETARIAT 5220860 / 5219926 www.ppcp.org.ph

## **Polystyrene Recovery**

a. Total waste recovered = **90 metric tons** RF/Waste markets/allied industries: 60% Local Govt. Units : 40%

b. Environmental impact areas: No. of truckloads = Collection savings = 3.42 million pesos Landfill cost savings = 1.17 million pesos TOTAL SAVINGS >>> Php 4.59 million Gals. Of Oil saved = 61,740 gal. Kwh of Energy =

546 trucks 458,190 kwh

Source: PPCP Year end report (Jan. to Dec.. 2013)

#### Industry Initiative : PS collection per LGU (Jan-Dec. 2013)

NCR / MM	Outside MM
Valenzuela = 35,885 kilos	Bulacan = 7,174 kilos
Quezon City = 34,116 kilos	La Union = 2,012
Makati = 5,129	Rizal = 1,983
Caloocan = 1,284	
Pasig = 754	
Manila = 654	
Mandaluyong = 648	
Pasay = 421	
Taguig = 330	
San Juan = 217	
Paranaque = 192	

#### Source: PPCP Year end report (Jan. to Dec.. 2013)

### Information and Education Campaign (IEC)

#### Activities.

#### Forums, meetings, etc.





#### Projects: Exhibits, Contests, Redemption, othe











#### **Recyclable Art Contests...**

# **The Philippine Plastics Industry Association**

# Recovers and recycles plastics



PPIA has been an active supporter of the passage of The Plastic Bag Recycling Act of 2010 for a nationwide plastic bag recycling program.

Photos shared by PPIA

#### PHILIPPINE PLASTICS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, INC



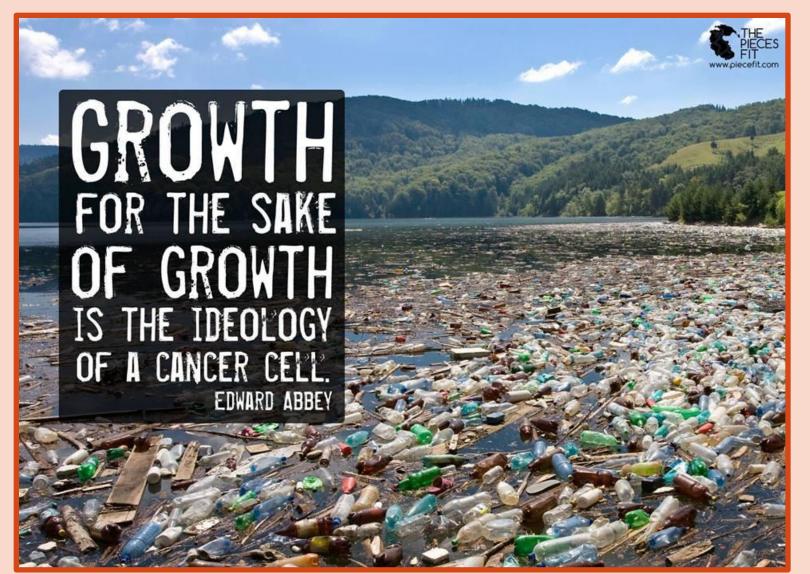
Congratulation to the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the successful holding of the 39th Philippine Business Conference and Exposition (October 22 - 24 2013)



# CONCLUSIONS

- High income leads to higher consumption of manufactured goods
- Most goods come in packaging (sometimes multiple)
- Most packaging end up as waste
- Packaging waste is an important resource
- Packaging waste are mostly recyclable materials and are recoverable
- Recycling of packaging waste helps conserve raw/virgin materials and preserve our dwindling natural resources
   Proper management of solid waste can lead to zero waste
   Proper management of solid waste is one of the greatest environmental challenges of all

## **Economic Growth must consider the Environment in order to be Sustainable**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

#### <u>Citizens</u>

- Must reduce waste generation
- Must obey the law
- Must keep themselves from littering
- Must help protect the environment

#### Manufacturers:

Recycling is only part of the solution so....

- \* Manufacturers must ensure minimization of waste when designing a packaging product to conserve resources (materials, energy, water)
- \* Must create a more intensive recovery programs for packaging materials
- Must stop manufacturing disposable materials but instead produce reusable goods
- Must partner with communities to ensure packaging waste recovery as part of their CSR

#### <u>Government:</u>

- Implement and enforce waste segragation/recycling policies strictly
- Create a policy for recovery of packaging waste
- Help open markets for recycling industry
- Recycling involves everyone, such that...
   More intensive IEC is needed to get everyone involved

Let us make efforts in preserving and nourishing our home planet, and make our world, a better place to live in

#### WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Our home... Our planet... Our Earth.

# Thank you!

for a greener future



http://www.letsdoitworld.org/10-steps-to-clean-world